

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

TELEPHONE NUMBERS
 Business Office 581
 Editorial Rooms 120
 Telegram Subscription
 DAILY and SUNDAY, One Year \$5.00
 DAILY and SUNDAY, Three Months 1.50
 SUNDAY, One Year 5.00
 WEEKLY, One Year 1.00

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The signal service issues the following predictions: For lower Michigan—Light showers, slightly warmer in east and northwesterly winds.

NO INTEREST EXCITED.

Says Henry Clegg: "At the continental conference there is a glut of money, which must sooner or later stimulate the demand for investments and develop speculation. The political atmosphere is calmer, and although it is momentarily disturbed by the financial situation in Italy, yet the excitement of that government's military expenditures, which seems inevitable, ought to be a contribution towards public confidence. The forthcoming international silver conference does not yet excite the interest which its importance seems to warrant; partly because the public get little information about the matter and the progress of the negotiations, and partly because the unfriendly tone assumed towards it by a portion of the British press moderates expectations of full and complete success as a result of the negotiations. At present, it would be premature to indulge in any estimates of the probable outcome of the conference, so little being certainly known as to the real attitude of the several governments participating in it and the personnel of the delegates. The deliberations, however, will be of incalculable value as showing what is possible and impossible in the way of arrangements for remedying the depreciation and demonstration of silver. To the United States, the conference will prove invaluable, even should it show that no such arrangement is possible; for then it would be more distinctly apparent that this is the sole course to be pursued for conserving our own monetary system."

SHERMAN ON SILVER.

Discussing the silver bill of 1920 Senator Sherman, in his speech before the senate Wednesday, said that he had insisted to it as it was in the nature of a compromise and as it was believed that it would be a measure of relief for silver. He himself had thought that the tendency of the act would be to advance silver, but the market price of that metal had declined rapidly and is now lower than it has been for years. If there was any power in the government of the United States to prevent the decline of silver that power should be exercised, but he firmly believed that the decline could be stopped in one way only and that was by stopping silver mining. Free coinage, he said, would reduce the country to a single standard, that of silver. Its inevitable result would be to reduce the standard of silver, to cheapen the wages of labor, to deplete the pensioners, and to injure every depositor in a savings bank, as well as to assail the accumulations of the rich and to destroy all the business of life. The only way to make the two metals work in harmony, he said, was to put them on a scale fixed upon market value. Such a scale, which might be permanent for a time, might be fixed by the consent of many nations, but he reminded the senate that the difference between the two metals had gone on steadily for more than two thousand years, and especially since the discovery of America, and he evidently did not share the belief that any ratio that might be fixed could be the nature of things to a finality.

WESTERN GRAINS.

Cereal production in 1922 is considered in bulletin No. 184, attention being given to Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. The total area devoted to the cultivation of cereals in Nebraska was 7,961,969 acres, as compared with 3,502,146 acres in 1920. In Wyoming the 1922 area in cereals was 38,175 acres in 1920, as compared with 44,477 in 1921. In Montana the total cereal acreage in 1922 was 77,162, as compared with 43,925 in 1921, the increase in the production and high average yielding being due to irrigation. In Idaho the total area in cereals was 38,175 acres in 1920, as compared with 44,477 in 1921. In Utah the total area in cereals was 115,495 acres in 1920, as compared with 122,378 acres in 1921. The decrease in the population of Nevada has been accompanied by a still greater relative decrease in the cultivation of cereals, the total acreage being 15,530 in 1920 as compared with 29,497 in 1921.

ITALY'S CRISIS.

It is reported upon what seems to be responsible authority, that the king of Italy has refused to accept the resignation of his ministers, tendered some time ago and confirmed Thursday, and that the dissolution of the chamber of deputies is imminent. It has been reported that King Umberto promised Signor Giolitti some time ago that if the chamber antagonized Giolitti he would exercise the power vested in him under the constitution of at any time dissolving the chamber of deputies. It is claimed the same question which caused the trouble which led to the Giolitti defeat are at the bottom of the present disagreement. The financial condition of Italy has been bad for some years. The expense of the government has exceeded its revenue. By the terms of the triple alliance Italy is engaged to maintain

tain a larger and more expensive army and navy than her resources permit her to afford. The people naturally grumble. They desire economy and that the army expenses shall be curtailed. But the ministers, both that of Giolitti and that of Giolitti, have taken the position that Italy cannot afford to break away from the alliance, and that as a party to it she must keep her part of the agreement even at a loss. Giolitti has announced that the expenses for the army should be "strictly limited to the necessities for the defense of the country," a statement which does not imply any willingness to depart from the alliance.

Further details add to the horrors of the Wellington catastrophe. This morning's dispatches describe the strange freaks of the whirlwind and afford pitiful subjects for the mind and pen of the most extravagant romancer. It seems incredible that a baby should be taken from beneath the roof of its parents' house and tenderly borne on the pinions of a frightful cyclone to be laid on the soft grass of a city official's lawn, yet such is the report from Wellington. The same cyclone crushed out the lives of a score of adults and covered the whole country with the debris of the houses and buildings it razed to the ground. Kansas is not afflicted by the mortgage octopus alone, for she is at all times exposed to just such violent manifestations of Boreas.

Congress is importuned to make suitable provision for landing the mails during the world's fair, but it is unlikely that anything greater than a five-cent appropriation for mail-boxes will be made. The present congress is so notoriously incompetent to deal with matters of magnitude and advancement, that the only thing it will ever do to entitle it to prominence is to pass a resolution of final adjournment.

In spite of the fact that we have wind and water sufferers, whose extreme hardships are truly pitiable, the relief for the famine-stricken continues a Russian business. Charity begins at home and when we heedlessly overlook the misery of homeless Americans to contribute to the unfortunate foreigner, that blessed virtue is apt to be looked upon as a tinkling brass.

HENRY GEORGE says that Lord Salisbury is too able a man to be a protectionist and that his "fair trade" attitude is an insidious device. It hurts Henry to discover that his free trade theories are knocked galley west by the "fair trade" facts of Salisbury, hence he concludes that the facts are insincere.

Ever since Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the kerosene lamp and fired Chicago the balance of the bovine world have been mad with envy. Last evening a mild-eyed bovine stood on a railroad track and refusing to get out of the way she was struck by the engine. A fatal wreck resulted, but the cow had her own way.

HARRY FURNISS, the English caricaturist, has announced that he will write his impressions of America. A composite photograph of his and Rudyard Kipling's "impression" would make something as weird and fantastic as ever paraded around under the name of literature.

One of the most exciting debates had in the recent convention of brewers at Boston was over the question, "How to Keep Beer Down?" The same question has been debated by a convention of all filled to the chin with the foaming beverage times without number, but it has never been satisfactorily settled.

ALTHOUGH the trout season has been open now a full month the personal story of an enormous catch has not yet found its way to the newspapers. Can it be that the spirit of Ananias in the breast of the boasting Walton has been crushed?

We are appalled by the statement that water has entailed damage approximating \$2,000,000, but when told that an army of 600,000 are moved down every year by whisky it excites no terror.

THE net decrease of stocks of wheat in the elevators throughout the country reported for last week was 4,406,688 bushels as compared with a falling away of 2,106,692 bushels for the same week in 1921.

NEW YORK democrats will meet in Syracuse to condemn and denounce the Hill Wing of the party and fall down before their obese and muttering idol Grover.

PARTY nearly every statesman in both parties is trying to tell all he doesn't know about Blaine and Harrison. It will fill a big book if he succeeds in telling it all.

POLITICAL gossip will scorch the telegraph wires all this week, and after the Minneapolis convention most of it will be painful reading for the authors.

SINCE the present agitation over the probable candidate of the Minneapolis convention began Grover has been obscured. He will glide into view again when The Sun renews its attacks.

BUSINESS is dull indeed. It has been nearly a week now since any Indiana man has been victimized by a gold brick swindle.

FRANCIS H. WILLARD is going to buy a bike and learn to ride it. She says bicycling is good for health and morals both.

PROBABLY no legislative act could do more to confer a real and lasting benefit on the farming industries than the passage of the rural free delivery measure.

SHOCKLESS powder will be adopted for use by the Turbs. It will improve their complexion.

HONOR TO THE DEAD

The Rev. Frye's Sermon to the Veterans

TRIBUTES TO THE FALLEN

The Plainfield Avenue Methodist Choir Assist its Pastor in Conducting Yesterday's Exercises at the Home.

The Rev. W. A. Frye conducted Memorial exercises at the Soldiers' home yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, services being held in the court hall. The stage was profusely decorated with fascias, and the organist and choir of the Rev. Frye's church rendered excellent music. There was a large attendance of veterans, each of whom were the insignia of mourning. There were also many visitors. Services opened with the singing of "America," in which all joined, and the choir afterward sang with fine effect the memorial hymn, "Cover Them Over With Flowers."

Mr. Frye then delivered his address, taking his text from the twelfth chapter and fourteenth verse of Exodus, "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial." The speaker began by a reference to the servitude of over two centuries endured by the children of Israel, and the fact that the One who had brought them out of their trouble determined that they should observe a day, the better to hold their deliverance in grateful memory.

We owe it to ourselves and to the nation that the memories of the heroes of the war be kept bright and green. Over 450,000 men were immolated at the altar of their country's liberty during the rebellion, besides thousands who have since died from effects directly traceable to the service. Such a noble response to a country's cry is unprecedented in the history of war. Many have fought for glory, many for revenge, others for plunder and power, but the federal soldier fought for liberty and the preservation of the union. We believed then as now, that we had a government worth fighting for and dying for. Take our fair spring flowers and deck the silent abodes of the dead, and let the wind waft the perfume of the flowers away as a memorial to the fallen heroes whose place of burial is unknown and over whose dust no tears are shed.

Thank God that the organized system of oppression which is a part of human slavery is forever dead where a freeman breathes or the flag of liberty is unfurled. When Lincoln was assassinated the verdict of empire was that the reign of anarchy in the United States had begun and that the union was forever dissolved. But contrary to these prophecies, it was found that "God still reigned and the government at Washington still lived." Not until the reign of a new world had been discovered and the principles of a people's government been laid in blood did the supremacy of liberty assert itself. The victory was permanent and serfdom and civil tyranny were forever banished. War's bloody plowshare furrowed our soil, but as blessings are sown in the soil that the sword breaks up, we raise shouts for the living and drop tears for the dead. The camp-fire is gone out, the sword is sheathed, and the great leaders of both the northern and southern armies have gone to their reward. The remaining survivors are dropping as leaves in autumn, and soon every veteran will have lain down to rest in the grave that awaits him, to wake again at the reveille of the resurrection morning when nations and armies shall rise and pass in solemn and silent review before the Divine Commander. What are the blessings we enjoy? A nation reunited in indissoluble bonds, chastened, purified, redeemed; slavery vanquished; freedom triumphant; a nation that is the leader and teacher of all other nations, at peace with ourselves and all the world, the nation in a new and larger life, its flag the emblem of the world's best hope, moving on to its mighty destiny.

DIVISION STREET SERVICES.

The Rev. Gould Preaches a Patriotic Sermon.

The members of the city G. A. R. posts went to the Division Street M. E. church yesterday afternoon to attend Memorial services by the Rev. A. M. Gould. The service was decorated with flags and flowers and the pulpit was adorned with a large American flag. The Rev. Gould selected as a text upon which to base his remarks the sixth verse of the twelfth chapter of First Timothy: "Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art also called, and has professed a good profession before many witnesses." The speaker began his discourse by saying that we are all soldiers and must fight the battles of the world, and we shall all be compelled to answer the roll call. While some may fall by the wayside and drop out of the ranks from exhaustion or other causes, who will win every battle and last win the reward. The soldier who fights with an honest purpose will be rewarded. The true soldier must have an intelligent comprehension of the principles for which he is contending. There is a vast difference between the bounty jumper and the true soldier. The successful soldier must combine charity with his work. Grant possessed this charity when he told General Lee at Appomattox to keep his horses as safe as he could and to carry on the agricultural pursuits. The monster building at Westminster Abbey contains the remains of the world's most illustrious personages whose history is read by the passing generations. They whose names we have met to commemorate today do not lie in such magnificent burial places. Some of them lie in the wilderness, in the valley and on the plains unmarked and unnoticed. These heroes have erected a monument to themselves that is unmistakable—the American flag. "In the morning of the reconstruction," said Mr. Gould, "I would rather rise with the boys in blue than with those who lie in Westminster Abbey." In speaking of the relations of warfare to the general government he said that the nation was born on the field of battle and grew in the breast of rugged warfare, and the American people all join in perpetuating the memory of the founders as well as the defenders of our country. "But on this Memorial Day," he said, "we must sound the alarm of the dangers which threaten us," and he enumerated these dangers as indiscriminate immigration, lawlessness and the liquor traffic. These can be controlled by

three elements of strength. They are a democratic form of government, an enlightened people and a pure people. The sermon was closed with a pretty tribute to the heroic women who bore the larger half of the woes and sorrows caused by the war.

MAN AND NATURE.

Is Immorality the Offspring of Causes We Cannot Control?

[The following article was printed in yesterday's Eagle, and is reproduced by request.]

ROMANS HERALD—This may seem to be a strange question, yet a little consideration will show that it is not only a proper question but one that deeply concerns us all. A thing or action is declared to be immoral when it is contrary to the moral or divine law. Nature surely is not contrary to the divine law, for nature is the divine law manifesting itself. Nature may be said to be a machine which must obey its motive power. Outside of man no one ever predated a moral quality to any process of nature or to any act of a creature in the animal kingdom. Yet we are confronted by the startling fact that the forces of nature are doing things which if done by man would be declared immoral. The animals also are continually committing acts which would be strongly denounced as exceedingly wicked if committed by man.

To illustrate—Floods, earthquakes, famines, plagues, tornadoes, fires and other forces of nature destroy life by the wholesale. There is no respect of persons or country. Inconceivable suffering, loss and deprivation result from these varied agencies. Awful, heartrending tragedies have been enacted by these powers of nature since the world began, and these tragedies will doubtless continue as long as the world lasts. Passing into the animal kingdom we find it one vast slaughter-house. The strong prey upon the weak. From the mite to the lion each creature subsists by living upon or destroying some other creature. Murder, robbery, theft, deceit, revenge, envy, rice, polygamy, rape, and a host of other deeds are continually being committed. Indeed, a close observer of the animals must conclude that there is scarcely an action of any kind committed by the various animals below man. In the one case we attach no blame. We say it is their nature to do such things. The Creator must have designed that animals should act just as they do act. They follow the laws of their being. The stars in their courses are no more under law than the beasts of the field. It is clear, then, that outside of man there is no such thing as immorality. It is true that among the more intelligent animals, such as the dog and the horse, there are some indications of the existence of what we term a moral sense. They do seem to have a sense of shame and even guilt, and we punish them just as if we regarded them as moral agents; yet we would be hardly willing to admit that they stood on the same plane as ourselves.

This question as to the moral status of the animals becomes the more interesting and perplexing as we begin to study man in the lower stages of his development. When men preach they seem to regard all men as being on a common level. They argue as if there was a broad line of demarcation between the animals and man, but investigation shows us that the highest animals seem to be superior in many respects. The Botocudos of Brazil, for instance, are said to live in the state of nature, naked, to make promiscuously, and to have scarcely any language. They are filthy in the extreme, and subsist on mice, snails and raw flesh. It may be that their original ancestors were a high order of creatures, and that, through the process of degeneration, they have descended until they have reached this low estate; it may be these poor creatures are in some degree responsible for their present awful degradation, but we cannot prove it and must take them as we find them.

The question arises, are not these unfortunate human beings following nature in their actions fully as much as any of the animals? What reason have we for ordering that certain conduct in them is immoral, sinful, wicked, and the same conduct in an animal is perfectly natural and therefore has no moral quality? There is no broad distinction discoverable between the lowest races of men and the higher order of animals, and consequently we have no way of determining the point where a certain action ceases to be natural and becomes moral. I do not see, then, how we can say that nature is immoral, or how any being acting according to its nature is immoral. An idiot or an insane man cannot be properly held responsible for his actions. In law they are held to be morally irresponsible, and in philosophy and religion we must hold the same conclusion.

Now, as we begin to ascend the scale from the Botocudo, the Borneo, and such races, where in the man who is prepared to fix the point where immorality comes in? We cannot judge by the act itself, as we have clearly seen, for an animal, an idiot or a highly civilized man may commit precisely the same act, yet the latter alone can properly be declared guilty of immorality. What, then, constitutes an immoral act? Is it correct to say all men are sinners? Who are sinners? It seems to me that men must reach a certain stage of development before they can properly be considered moral beings. (Is a dude a moral creature?) To say that man has a soul and the animals have none, and that it is the soul which has a moral creature, does not seem to help us in the case of the race referred to, or in the case of the idiot, or the maniac. It seems to me a man must have attained to the possession of a certain amount of reason, must have reached a certain state of moral and spiritual development, before he can properly be considered a moral being. He must know good and evil, be able to understand and so really appreciate the distinction between the two, and then deliberately make his choice. It seems to me, also, that in order to be immoral an act must be unnatural. It must then be unnatural and, therefore, immoral for a man, knowing good and evil, to choose the evil. It must be unreasonable also for man to do this. A man must violate his highest convictions and desecrate his most sacred possessions when he commits an immoral act. My experience shows me that when I am I have to do it violently; that is, I have to overcome by force something within me which in turn brings me before its awful bar and pronounces its judgment. I think when we come to understand properly the nature of the more of us will come to true repentance. I throw out these hints and shall be glad to hear from others on this highly interesting and important theme.

A nice line of children's sashes and lace hats and bonnets at Adams & Co., 55 Monroe street.

WENT TO A FINISH

Two Clever Feather Weights Fight it Out

IN THE PRESENCE OF A CROWD

Rob Quade's Knock Out Lee Guthrie in the Fifth Round by a Blow on the Jugular.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—Rob Quade and Lee Guthrie of Kansas City, two of the cleverest feather weights in the west fought to a finish today at a point in Kansas twenty-five miles distant from this city. The fight was one of the best and most hotly contested ever brought off in this city, and was witnessed by a large delegation of sporting men from Kansas City and neighboring towns.

For four rounds the fighting was terrific with honors easy, but in the fifth Quade landed a vicious swing on Guthrie's jugular, which sent Guthrie down and out. Both men showed signs of punishment after the battle. The fight was for a stake of \$300 a side and the gate receipts which were large.

QUICK BICYCLE QUARTER.

Zimmerman Makes it in Thirty Seconds.

LONDON, May 29.—Zimmerman rode a flying quarter mile on the bicycle in 30 seconds yesterday, beating the world's record. He has been beaten in all his races. Louis Stroud made a new mile record, 1 minute, 6.3 seconds. R. Ede did 23 miles and 15.50 yards in one hour—a world's record. He also did 24 miles in 60 minutes, 5.11 seconds, breaking all world's records from 15 to 24 miles, inclusive. C. Van Keppel and W. B. Bide lowered the tandem record for the flying quarter mile to 22.5 seconds. J. W. and J. Stiel made 22 miles in 59 minutes, 53.35 seconds on a tandem bicycle, breaking world's records from 15 miles up. R. Ede rode from London to Liverpool in 14 hours, 53 minutes, 33 seconds, beating the previous record 2 hours and 22 minutes.

NORTH PARK MATINEES.

Horses That Will Start in Today's Races.

Some very interesting events are promised at the matinee to be held at the North Park track today. Ray Warner will have charge of the track, and Dr. H. C. Brigham and Ed B. Dikeman will act as time-keepers and judges.

The following horses will start: Two-foxy class—Fay Templeton, Milburn, Lawrence, Serena Almont, and Myra.

Free-for-all—Billy Beverly, Quarts, and Brown George. Gentlemen's road race—J. H. Moyers, Frank; J. J. Rice's bay gelding, Prince; Dr. Conkey's bay gelding, Harry; P. H. O'Brien's bay gelding, Doctor; J. W. Crater's sorrel mare, Stickfast; Dr. McPherson's bay gelding, Ed Mac; J. Young's bay gelding, Harry Noble; A. L. Livingston's bay gelding, Acorn, and John D'Ooge's bay mare, Florence.

PAT POWERS ANGRY.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The two easy victories of the Chicagoans over the New Yorks have made Manager Pat Powers angry, and he will belated four of his men, three of the four who are slated for the tureen are here, O'Rourke and Richardson. The fourth, in all probability, is Bassett. The genial Patrick did not mention the names in just so many words, but he did deem it necessary to deny that they were correct when questioned later.

WON THE FRENCH DERBY.

PARIS, May 29.—The French Jockey club derby was run at Chantilly this afternoon. Chene Royal came in first, Fra Angelica second, and Bucefante third. The race is a mile and a half for 3-year-olds and worth £2617 to the winner.

AMUSEMENTS.

Redmond's "Little Nugget". The patrons of Redmond's reverence the comedy, "Little Nugget," as a classic. It has often been seen here, but was never given a warmer welcome or more highly enjoyed than it was by the audience last evening. Of course the central figure, the fountain from which nearly all of the merriest flows, is Barney O'Brad.

Hubert's L. Flint's exhibition of hypnotism and mesmerism, drew a large audience to Powers' opera house last night. Mr. Flint selected his subjects at random from among the spectators, and their various antics produced much wonder and comment. The exhibition will continue throughout the week.

Manager C. Sumner Burroughs has retired from the management of Redmond's. Mr. Burroughs will probably continue to make this city his home and will probably engage in business here. His friends will give him a benefit at Powers' on June 10, when Hattie Bernard Chase will appear in "Uncle's Darling."

"ROYAL RUBY" FOR WINE.

The feeble constitution, the more susceptible the system is to the causes of disease, and the less competent it is to struggle with sickness. Hence where there is a deficiency of natural stamina the physique should be protected and strengthened by the best invigorant that nature produces. Insist on your druggist or dealer giving you "Royal Ruby" port wine; accept no other "just as good" which they may offer you.

The pure Oporto grape juice, "old, rich and mellow," has that truly taste so seldom found, no matter what price is paid. Quart bottles \$1.00; pints 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed by White & White, Tatum Bros. & Schmidt, leading druggists.

Bottled by Royal Wine Co., Chicago.

Smith's will open tonight with the Paris Gaiety Girls.

Highly Honored.

The Parisian Inventor's Academy of Paris has sent the following notice to Miss H. E. Matthews of the corner parlors, No. 28 Monroe street: "Paris, the 10th of April, 1922.—We beg to inform you that after the examination of your last invention, 'Shower Bath,' the academy has conferred upon you the title of honorary member, (member d'honneur) with award of the first class diploma and the great gold medal." The Matthews' shower bath has won the highest honors here and elsewhere, and is for sale by druggists and agents, also wholesale and retail at the corner parlors.

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